



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

INTRODUCTION

Mcq

1. Syndesmology is the study of

A. Ligaments and bones

B. Syndromes

C. Joint articulations and ligaments

D. Monstrals.

Answer: C



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2. Migration of birds is studied under

A. Ethology

B. Kalology

C. Ethnology

D. Phenology.

Answer: D



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3. Lepidopterology is the study of

A. Moths

B. Insects

C. Moths and butterflies

D. Mosquitoes and Houseflies

Answer: C



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4. Under which branch we would study both Amoeba and Plasmodium?

A. Parazology

B. Protozoology

C. Parasitology

D. Epidemiology.

Answer: B



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5. Study of body viscera is called

A. Angiology

B. Conchology

C. Splanchnology

D. Rhinology.

Answer: C



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6. Exobiology is connected with study of

A. Life in air

B. Terrestrial organisms

C. Exodermis

D. Life on other planets.

Answer: D



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7. Study of liver is called

A. Herpetology

B. Horology

C. Hepatology

D. Phenology.

Answer: C



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8. Study of preservation of life at low temperature is

A. Cryobiology

B. Angiology

C. Rhinology

D. Malacology

Answer: A



9. Study of (molluscan) shells is called

A. Malacology

B. Conchology

C. Ethology

D. Serology.

Answer: B



10. Study of wounds and accident cases is

A. Traumatology

B. Zoopathology

C. Zootomy

D. Teratology.

Answer: A



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11. Tricology is the study of

A. Tetrapods

B. Hairs

C. Developmental abnormalities

D. Ageing.

Answer: B



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12. Teratology deals with

A. Developmental abnormalities

B. Aging

C. Hairs

D. Improvement of human race.

Answer: A



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13. Study of distribution, causes and control of infectious diseases is

A. Pathology

B. Pharmacology

C. Parasitology

D. Epidemiology.

Answer: D



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14. Study of structure, physiology, biochemistry, development, evolution, genetics of a cell is called

A. Cytology

B. Histology

C. Cell Biology

D. Molecular Biology.

Answer: C



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15. Branch of Zoology which deals with mechanism of heredity is called

A. Genetics

B. Eugenics

C. Euthenics

D. Cytology.

Answer: A



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16. Study of nests of birds is known as

A. Myrmecology

B. Craniology

C. Nidology

D. Ichthyology.

Answer: C



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17. Euphenics is

A. Improvement of human race by better environment

B. Improvement of human race by genetic engineering

C. Treatment of communicable diseases

D. Treatment of inheritable diseases.

Answer: D



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18. Ethology deals with the study of

A. Improvement of human race

B. Distribution of diseases

C. Birds

D. Animal behaviour.

Answer: D



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19. Study of genetic composition of population in relation to habitat is called

A. Genecology

B. Genetics

C. Eugencis

D. Euthenics.

Answer: A



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20. Malacology is the study of

A. Shells

B. Molluscs

C. Muscles

D. Mammals.

Answer: B



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21. Myology belongs to the study of

A. Shells

B. Mammals

C. Muscles

D. Skin.

Answer: C



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22. Karyology is the study of

A. Cytoplasm

B. Cell

C. Mitochondria

D. Nucleus.

Answer: D



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23. Study of distribution of characters in the races is

A. Anthropology

B. Euthenics

C. Eugencis

D. Ethnology.

Answer: D



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24. Study of mental qualities of community is

A. Euthenics

B. Anthropology

C. Eugencis

D. Euphencis.

Answer: A



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25. Science connected with study of structure, formation and function of chemicals in the living world is

- A. Microbiology
- B. Cell Biology
- C. Molecular Biology
- D. Physiology.

Answer: C



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26. Training handicapped persons is

A. Physiotherapy

B. Biomedical Engineering

C. Occupational therapy

D. Psychiatry.

Answer: C



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27. Providing a pace-maker to a heart patient is connected with

A. Physiotherapy

B. Biomedical Engineering

C. Occupational Therapy

D. Psychiatry.

Answer: B



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28. Dialysis comes under

A. Surgery

B. Neurology

C. Nephrology

D. Haematology

Answer: C



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29. What is otorhinolaryngology?

A. Care of ear

B. Study of larynx

C. Study of ear and larynx

D. Study and care of ear, nose and throat.

Answer: D



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30. Agrostology refers to

A. Crop plants

B. Fruit plants

C. Oil seeds

D. Grasses.

Answer: D



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31. Study of heart is

A. Chondriology

B. Angiology

C. Haematology

D. Cardiology.

Answer: D



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32. Studying light effects on living organisms is

A. Photoperiodism

B. Photomorphogenesis

C. Photobiology

D. Radiology.

Answer: C



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33. Palaeontology is the study of

A. Breasts

B. Birds

C. Fossils

D. Bones.

Answer: C



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34. Study of nuclear cytology is

A. Neurology

B. Mycology

C. Rhinology

D. Karyology.

Answer: D



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35. Animals living and subsisting on other animals come under

- A. Pathology
- B. Parasitology
- C. Parazoology
- D. Protozoology.

Answer: B



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36. Ornithology is study of

A. Birds

B. Reptiles

C. Fishes

D. Fossils.

Answer: A



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37. Ethnology is the science of

- A. Birds
- B. Human races
- C. Animals behaviour
- D. Bird nests.

Answer: B



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38. Father of taxonomy is

A. De Candolle

B. Hooker

C. Linnaeus

D. Aristotle.

Answer: C



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39. Study of birds is called

A. Haematology

B. Ornithology

C. Saurology

D. Rhinology.

Answer: B



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40. Employment of hereditary principles in the improvement of human race is

A. Euthenics

B. Eugenics

C. Euphenics

D. Ethnology.

Answer: B



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41. father of botany' is

A. Linnaeus

B. Aristotle

C. Theophrastus

D. Brunfels

Answer: C



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42. Branch dealing with study of algae is

A. Phycology

B. Mycology

C. Microbiology

D. Onchology.

Answer: A



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43. Study of interaction of antigen and antibody in blood is

A. Angiology

B. Haematology

C. Serology

D. Cardiology.

Answer: C



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44. Branch of Biology dealing with interactions of organisms and environment is

A. Phytogeography

B. Palaeobiology

C. Ecology

D. Physiology.

Answer: C



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45. Study of tissue/microscopic anatomy is termed as

A. Ecology

B. Cytology

C. Histology

D. Anatomy

Answer: C



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46. The branch of study dealing with joints is

A. Osteology

B. Chondrology

C. Craniology

D. Arthrology.

Answer: D



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47. Palaeontology is the study of

A. Living organisms

B. Fossil plants

C. Fossil animals

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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48. Which deals with establishment, growth and reproduction of timber trees?

A. Afforestation

B. Silviculture

C. Horticulture

D. Agroforestry.

Answer: B



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49. Employment of statistical methods in study of biological problem is

A. Anthology

B. Dendrochronology

C. Biometry

D. Ethnology.

Answer: C



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50. Pedology is science of

A. Earth

B. Soil

C. Diseases

D. Pollution.

Answer: B



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51. Study of fossils is

A. Palaeontology

B. Herpetology.

C. Saurology

D. Organic evolution.

Answer: A



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52. Study of flowers is

A. Anthology

B. Phenology

C. Floriculture

D. Agrostology.

Answer: A



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53. Study of abnormal embryonic growth comes under

- A. Teratology
- B. Embryology
- C. Teleology
- D. Gerontology.

Answer: A



54. Determination of age by counting growth rings falls under

- A. Dendrology
- B. Dendrochronology
- C. Chronology
- D. Chorology.

Answer: B



55. Ecology studies relationships of

A. Members of a family

B. Man and environment

C. Organisms and environment

D. Soil and water.

Answer: C



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56. Father of Biology is

A. Aristotle

B. Theophrastus

C. Lamarck

D. Cuvier.

Answer: A



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57. Ichthyology is science of

A. Fishes

B. Dinosaurs

C. Elephants

D. Dogs.

Answer: A



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58. Biology is concerned with

A. Living organisms

B. Biomass

C. DNA

D. Life as recorded by fossils.

Answer: A



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59. Term biology was introduced by

A. Lamarck and Traviranus

B. Darwin

C. John Ray

D. Aristotle.

Answer: A



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60. Study of fishes is known as

A. Saurology

B. Arthology

C. Helminthology

D. Ichthyology.

Answer: D



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61. Which of the following pairs is mismatch?

A. Pedology - Soil Science

B. Physiology - Study of processes and functions of life

C. Kinesiology - Study of fossils

D. Limnology - Study of Fresh Water Ecosystems.

Answer: C



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62. Study of rudimentary organs is

A. Dermatology

B. Dysteleology

C. Silviculture

D. Arboriculture

Answer: B



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63. The art of growing dwarf trees is

A. Bonsai

B. Horticulture

C. Silviculture

D. Arboriculture

Answer: A



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64. Father of modern botany is

A. Bauhin

B. Brunfels

C. Linnaeus

D. Pasteur.

Answer: A



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65. Study related to structure of cells is

A. Cell biology

B. Physiology

C. Cytology

D. Geology

Answer: C



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66. Study of animal behaviour is

A. Sociology

B. Ethology

C. Phenology

D. Psychology

Answer: B



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67. Phycology deals with study of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Microbes

D. Bryophytes

Answer: A



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68. Branch of biology dealing with ageing is

A. Gerontology

B. Psychobiology

C. Kalology

D. Dermatology.

Answer: A



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69. Irrational fear of disease is

A. Algophobia

B. Mysophobia

C. Pathophobia

D. Haematophobia.

Answer: C



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70. Herpetology is study of

A. Reptiles and amphibians

B. Snakes

C. Helminths

D. Mammals.

Answer: A



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71. Branch of botany dealing with extinct plants/plants fossils is called

- A. Cytology
- B. Palaeobotany
- C. Morphology
- D. Ecology.

Answer: B



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72. Improvement of human race through improvement of human environment is

A. Eugenics

B. Euphenics

C. Euthenics

D. Anthropology.

Answer: C



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73. Branch of 'botany' connected with heredity and variations is

A. Genetics

B. Eugenics

C. Palaeobiology

D. Euthenics.

Answer: A



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74. Study of fungi is called

A. Phycology

B. Mycology

C. Palynology

D. Malacology.

Answer: B



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75. What is ethnobotany?

A. Study of soil

B. Relationship between plants and primitive people

C. Use of plants and their parts

D. Cultivation of flower yielding plants.

Answer: B



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76. What is studied under palynology?

A. Germination of pollen grains

B. Development of pollen grains

C. Morphology of pollen grains

D. Storage and arrangement of pollen grains.

Answer: C



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77. Who is father of zoology?

A. Aristotle

B. Theophrastus

C. Lazzaro Spallanzani

D. Carolus Linnaeus.

Answer: A



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78. Study of form and structure of organisms

is

A. Anatomy

B. Ecology

C. Morphology

D. Taxonomy.

Answer: C



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79. Branch of botany connected with distribution of plants is

A. Phytoecology

B. Phytogeography

C. Epidemiology

D. Phytology.

Answer: B



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80. The branch dealing with classification is

A. Genetics

B. Ecology

C. Taxonomy

D. Nomenclature.

Answer: C



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81. Match column I with column II and give the correct choice

<i>Column I</i>		<i>Column II</i>	
<i>a</i>	Mycology	<i>p</i>	Study of birds
<i>b</i>	Ornithology	<i>q</i>	Study of worms
<i>c</i>	Herpetology	<i>r</i>	Study of fishes
<i>d</i>	Ichthyology	<i>s</i>	Study of fungi
		<i>t</i>	Study of snakes

A. a-q, b-s, c-r, d-t

B. a-p, b-s, c-r, d-t

C. a-s, b-p, c-t, d-r

D. a-s, b-t, c-p, d-r

Answer: C



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82. Gentic engineering is connected with

- A. Euphenics
- B. Euthenics
- C. Eugenetics
- D. All the above.

Answer: A



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83. Metamorphosis is studied under

A. Neurology

B. Embryology

C. Cardiology

D. Physiology.

Answer: B



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84. Study of human population growth comes under

A. Anthropology

B. Sociology

C. Demography

D. Geography

Answer: C



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85. Scientific enquiry about life in outer space

is

A. Exobiology

B. Cryobiology

C. Investigative biology

D. Euphenics

Answer: A



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86. Match the columns

Column I

- a* Palynology
- b* Oncology
- c* Phycology
- d* Sericulture

Column II

- p* Silkworms
- q* Pollens
- r* Cancer
- s* Algae

A. a-s, b-r, c-q, d-p

B. a-q, b-r, c-s, d-p

C. a-s, b-q, c-r, d-p

D. a-r, b-q, c-s, d-p.

Answer: B



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87. Prevention of deterioration of human race through reducing birth rate among defective individuals is

- A. Positive euthenics
- B. Negative euthenics
- C. Negative eugenics
- D. Positive eugenics.

Answer: C



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88. Nutrition of animals is related to

A. Trophology

B. Teratology

C. Dysteleology

D. Tricology.

Answer: A



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89. Ichthyology is study of

A. Snakes

B. Lizards

C. Aves

D. None

Answer: D



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90. Limnobiology is connected with

A. Fish culture

B. Marine biology

C. Fresh water biology

D. Snails and slugs.

Answer: C



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91. Molecular biology is

- A. Study of physico-chemical nature of biomolecules
- B. Microscopic study of tissues
- C. Study of metabolism
- D. Study of structure, function and metabolism of cells.

Answer: A



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92. Match the columns and pick up the correct combination

(a) Mendel	(i) Zoology
(b) Borlaug	(ii) Genetics
(c) Galton	(iii) Green revolution
(d) Aristotle	(iv) Eugenics

A. a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii), d-(iv)

B. a-(ii), b-(iv), c-(i), d-(iii)

C. a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(iv), d-(i)

D. a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(i), d-(ii)

Answer: C



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93. Study of physico-chemical nature of biomolecules is

A. Biochemistry

B. Physiology

C. Oenology

D. Biotechnology.

Answer: A



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94. Identification, nomenclature and classification of organisms are dealt in

A. Taxonomy

B. Exobiology

C. Ecology

D. Embryology.

Answer: A



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95. Study of ants in

A. Mycology

B. Myrmecology

C. Malacology

D. Myology.

Answer: B



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96. Cryopreservation is germplasm protection by

- A. Crossing with wild varieties.
- B. Energy flow in different trophic levels
- C. Both A and B
- D. Low temperature.

Answer: D



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97. Branch of botany connected with food, fibre and wood yielding plants is

- A. Ethnobotany
- B. Palaeobotany
- C. Economic Botany
- D. Phycology

Answer: C



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98. Acarology is study of

A. Coral reefs

B. Ticks and mites.

C. Fossils

D. Ticks and mites.

Answer: D



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99. Reptiles are studied under

A. Herpetology

B. Ichthyology

C. Helminthology

D. Ophiology.

Answer: A



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100. Science of engineering and technology which is applied to life sciences is

- A. Biotechnology
- B. Genetic engineering
- C. Pathology
- D. Conchology.

Answer: A



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101. Match the column I and II and choose the correct answer.

(a) Helminthology	<i>p</i>	Study of insects
(b) Entomology	<i>q</i>	Study of fungi
(c) Ornithology	<i>r</i>	Study of algae
(d) Phycology	<i>s</i>	Study of birds
	<i>t</i>	Study of worms

A. a-p, b-s, c-q, d-t

B. a-t, b-p, c-s, d-r

C. a-s, b-t, c-r, d-p

D. a-r, b-p, c-s, d-q

Answer: B



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102. Branch of zoology connected with study of amphibians and reptiles is

- A. Ichthyology
- B. Ornithology
- C. Malacology
- D. Herpetology.

Answer: D



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103. Olericulture is cultivation of

A. Vegetables

B. Fruits

C. Flowers

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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104. The term taxonomy was coined by

A. Linnaeus

B. De Candolle

C. Lamarck

D. Aristotle.

Answer: B



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105. Silk industry is related to

A. Horticulture

B. Pisciculture

C. Apiculture

D. Sericulture.

Answer: D



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106. Branch dealing with study of remains of plant life is

A. Palaeontology

B. Palaeobotany

C. Palynology

D. Eugenics.

Answer: B



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107. Match the columns

<i>Column I</i>		<i>Column II</i>	
<i>a</i>	Malacology	<i>p</i>	Reptiles
<i>b</i>	Pomology	<i>q</i>	Fungi
<i>c</i>	Mycology	<i>r</i>	Fruits
<i>d</i>	Ornithology	<i>s</i>	Molluscs
		<i>t</i>	Birds

A. a-p, b-r, c-q, d-t

B. a-t, b-s, c-q, d-p

C. a-s, b-r, c-q, d-t

D. a-s, b-r, c-p, d-t.

Answer: C



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108. Molecular biology is connected with study of

A. Chemistry of living beings

B. Structure and functions of polymers of life

C. Process involved in organisation of molecules into primitive form of life.

D. All aspects of microorganisms.

Answer: B



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109. Entomology is study of

- A. Various aspects of insects
- B. Agriculture practices
- C. Formation and properties of soil.
- D. Various aspects of human life.

Answer: A



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110. Branch of biology dealing with structure, function and reproduction of cells is

A. Anatomy

B. Cytology

C. Histology

D. Cell Biology.

Answer: D



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111. Study of Ticks and mites is called

- A. Carcinology
- B. Malacology
- C. Acarology
- D. Entomology.

Answer: C



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112. Rearing of bees is

A. Sericulture

B. Apiculture

C. Silviculture

D. Horticulture.

Answer: B



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113. Edaphology is

- A. Study of snakes
- B. Study of amphibians
- C. Study of elephants
- D. Study of soils.

Answer: D



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114. Which is correctly matched ?

A. Aquaculture - Mosquito

B. Sericulture - Fish

C. Apiculture - Honey Bee

D. Pisciculture - Silk Moth.

Answer: C



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115. Claustrophobia is fear of

- A. Open space
- B. Height
- C. Confined space
- D. Strangers.

Answer: C



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116. The timing of seasonal activity of plants in relation to change in environmental conditions is termed as

- A. Biological clock
- B. Lapes rate
- C. Phenology
- D. Dendrochronology

Answer: C



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117. Who is considered as father of ecology in India ?

A. P. Maheshwari

B. Ramdeo Misra

C. M.S. Swaminathan

D. S.L. Mehta

Answer: B



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118. Match the columns

I

- (p) Cytology
- (q) Entomology
- (r) Palaeontology
- (s) Ornithology

II

- (i) study of fossils
- (ii) study of cells
- (iii) study of birds
- (iv) study of insects.

A. (p)-(ii), (q)-(iii), (r)-(iv), (s)-(i)

B. (p)-(ii), (q)-(iv), (r)-(i), (s)-(iii)

C. (p)-(i), (q)-(ii), (r)-(iv), (s)-(iii)

D. (p)-(iii), (q)-(ii), (r)-(i), (s)-(iv).

Answer: B



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119. Who is known as Darwin of 20th century

A. R.H. Whittaker

B. D.J. Ivanowsky

C. Ernst Mayr

D. T.O. Diemer.

Answer: C



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1. Sylviculture (= Silviculture) is growing of forest trees. Planting of mulberry trees in plains would be connected to

- A. Silviculture
- B. Sericulture
- C. Afforestation
- D. Floriculture.

Answer:



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2. Study of wounds is called

A. Tectology

B. Taxidermatology

C. Teratology

D. Traumatology.

Answer:



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3. Horticulture is related to

A. Olericulture

B. Floriculture

C. Pomology

D. Both B and C.

Answer:



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4. Natural history of man is

A. Anthropology

B. Anthology

C. Euthenics

D. Eugenics.

Answer:



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5. Which one includes others ?

A. Photosynthesis

B. Catabolism

C. Metabolism

D. Anabolism.

Answer:



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6. Study of bird eggs is

A. Nidology

B. Oology

C. Ornithology

D. Spelaeology.

Answer:



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7. Ultrasound imaging is

A. Sonology

B. Sitology

C. Sonography

D. Splanchnology.

Answer:



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8. Teratology is related to

- A. Embryology
- B. Neonatology
- C. Obstetrics
- D. Syndesmology.

Answer:



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9. Serology is the study of

A. Nutrition

B. Lizards

C. Serum

D. Nose.

Answer:



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